

# FARM & GARDEN

## Cabinet Creamers.

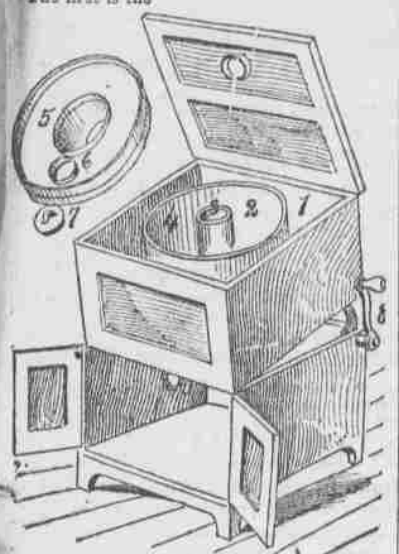
It is claimed that quite one-third, if not one-half, the labor of taking care of milk is saved by the use of one of the "creamers" lately invented. They are coming into use steadily, but very slowly. Farmers are conservative.

The principle upon which they are built is that of cold, deep setting to make cream rise. That is to say, instead of using ten shallow milk pans that all have to be scalded and lifted separately, use one deep one, cool the milk suddenly, by ice or very cold water around the can, let it stand twelve to twenty-four hours, and you will get more cream than by the shallow setting in the ten pans.

The creamers that have been made have one or more cans for the milk, with tanks about them for ice water. Thoroughly cold water will also do very well. After the cream has risen the skim milk is drawn off by a tap from below. Another tap draws the water off.

We have secured illustrations of two approved creamers for our agricultural readers' benefit. They are, or ought to be, advertised in all papers that go among farmers.

The first is this



DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMER.

It is, as you see, a box with a milk can inside. The top, or faucet, is nickel plated, and can be taken apart and scalded. The water tank is zinc lined. In the illustration, 1 is the water tank, or cooler, and 2 is the milk pan. You will observe, in the center, a tube or well, marked 3. This is a tube from the water tank that rises in the center of the milk pan. As the water is poured into No. 1, it rises in the tube No. 3 to the same level. Thus the milk has a cold temperature all around the outside and in the center. This helps on the quick cooling, which is the main thing to make the cream rise.

To the left of the main illustration you observe No. 5, the cover to the milk pan. This fits down tight over the pan, and also has a rim rounded up on the outside forming a cup to hold more cold water. It has a little tube-like round opening, 6, with raised rim for ventilation. This has a little cap, 7, which fits over it when desired. Thus the whole can be sealed. Leave No. 6 open while the milk is cooling.

No. 8 is the lifting lever. By lifting this you lift the milk dish and the water cooler forward, letting the skim milk run out clean. The picture shows the creamer with its top tilted forward. When it is in the top part sits upon the lower portion, straight up and down. The hole in the cover of the cabinet is to admit the hose that conveys water from the spring or windmill to the creamer, where farm houses are so fortunate as to have a running spring or windmill. The compartment below in the creamer serves as a refrigerator to store cream and keep it cool. With the Delaware county creamer the skim milk is drawn off twelve hours after each milking; the pan is cleaned and thoroughly milked, ready for the next milking. It would be well to have an extra pan or crock, so that one may be soured while the other is in use. The manufacturers should act on this suggestion, if they have not already done so. The sun's rays are marvellously purifying for milk utensils.



MOORE'S CREAMER.

Another approved creamer is shown in the second illustration. After the minute explanation of Fig. 1 this need not the going into details. It has several compartments, so that milk of different ages may be kept separate.

Some of the advantages of a cabinet creamery are in the butter making. It keeps the cream of uniform temperature and allows it all to ripen or sour at one time, when wanted for churning. It saves the back-breaking work of lugging milk and milk pans up and down cellar and all around. It saves three-quarters of the labor of washing milk utensils. It helps to make dairy work, the heaviest of all labor farm women have to perform, easy. The creamers are of different sizes and prices, from those holding milk from four cows up to thirty or forty. More cream can be got from milk by this method than in any other way. The cost of a cabinet creamer is from \$30 up, according to size.

**Farming in Colorado.** The eastern farmer depends solely upon, and thinks he can raise nothing without rain, while the farmer in Colorado, who can take water from the natural streams and distribute it over his land, wants no rain—would not have it. He never loses a crop if he understands his business. He fears no drought, but rejoices in the bright sunshine of a cloudless sky, applying moisture when needed, and keeping it off when not needed. To those who think Colorado is a vast, dry, sandy and desolate desert it may sound strange to say that a drought is unknown. But it is even so. Our soil is never too wet to plow, and never too dry and hard to turn. Our pastures are always green, crops always fresh and vigorous until the period of maturity ripens them.

Although irrigation is a necessity, it is by no means so expensive as one would suppose. It is really a blessing to other people enjoy because it places the making of all crops in the farmers' own hands, and saves them from all failure. It also makes every crop an average crop, and often doubles it. While rain in all sections comes free to all, the want of it is a hundred times more expensive than all our great canals, ditches and means of applying water artificially to the crops. While our neighbors on the east

offer untold losses from dry seasons, the farmer here, with his foot or two of water, makes his sure annual average. In Colorado there are many streams under whose flow water millions of acres are just unfenced and unthought. Although there are now in the state over 1,000 miles of canals, capable of irrigating over 1,500,000 acres, the half is not yet surveyed. In the southern part of the state canals are being projected that will furnish land for thousands of families.

The amount of water required to irrigate 100 acres ten years ago would now irrigate double that area, from the fact that we have better facilities for distributing water and applying it. Owing to the character of the soil, lay of land and the methods of using it, the cost of water varies from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre annually. The conclusions reached by the state engineer are that upon an average a cubic foot of water per second will irrigate about fifty-five acres. This, however, appears to be a very small amount, for in some countries a cubic foot will irrigate seventy or eighty acres.—Prof. McClellan.

## The Pasture.

Every farmer knows the importance of sunlight, and plenty of it, with his growing plants. No man would be foolish enough to attempt to grow a crop of wheat, corn or oats in the woods. Indeed, every care is taken to always cut down all the trees that in any measure tend to shade the fields where these grains are grown. It is agreed that grass is a patient and long-suffering plant, that will thrive better than anything that is not actually a weed, under the most adverse circumstances; but this is no excuse for the neglect and abuse it often meets with. The poorest and roughest hillside are set apart for it, and even the woods are only trimmed up a little to let in enough light and air to encourage a spindly and sickly growth. Such grass makes very poor food, and still poorer milk. The cow that fattens on it does so at such an expense of labor in finding it and in the effort to assimilate it that her flesh becomes as hard and stringy as vulcanized rubber. That she knows better than to feed upon such stuff is very evident by her constantly feeding in the open sunshine when she can, and in such spots the grass will always be noted as very short and making a thick sod. Now take a hint from this, and clear out all the trash and spare trees and add a little manure to the bare spots, even if you have to buy it. Sow more seeds on the snow, and pick up the rocks to give room for the grass to grow. Now is a good time to do the tree trimming and seed sowing, before the rush of work begins in the spring.—American Dairyman.

## Tough on the Farm Laborer.

We are not mistaken in the difference in the economy of common laborers fifty years ago, and at present. They used to try and save and succeeded wonderfully. At this period in history, after a person has worked eight months in the year at good wages for five years, if an inventory be taken at the beginning of spring of his capital stock, it will be found that he has an old pipe, an old greasy pocket book, a jack knife, a fancy necktie and probably an old extra pair of winter boots.

He can lose the axe off the bolted in going to the timber, and the end board to the wagon box in going to the mill. It is just as easy for him to lose as it is for a negro to bite. And then you can think forget more in one day than you can think in a week. He can exhibit his strength by breaking a twenty-five cent fork handle in pitching hay, and display his weakness by retting a steel trap for a weasel and catch a \$3 hen—dead. He makes a \$1 for you to-day and loses it to-morrow.—Jawa Register.

## Crushing and Cutting Corn Fodder.

I find by practical experience that corn fodder is more than doubled in value by crushing and cutting it. I use a cutter that crushes before cutting, and that cuts one-fourth of an inch long, rendering it all palatable for all kinds of stock, and eaten readily without the least waste. And for me, a pound of stalks that have been harvested at the proper time, and well cured, is equal to a pound of the best hay. This may seem to many a little overdrawn. Before I had learned it by experience, it would have appeared to me absurd. A vast amount of stalks are thrown away, so to speak, by being thrown out in barn yards and fields in the foddering of stock, and in the majority of cases but very little benefit is secured from the practice. The leaves and husks are eaten, and what I have found to be better, the stalks are wholly lost as a food.

## This Season of the Year.

Manure should be put around rhubarb roots and the small fruits, and upon the asparagus beds, as soon as the ground thaws, if it was not done last fall. All of them will bear liberal manuring, and will pay well for it. Prepare the hotbeds as early as possible. Every farmer should have one, in which to grow his supply of lettuce, cabbage and tomato plants. If a few potatoes are sprouted in the hotbed they can be transplanted when others are planting potatoes, and about two weeks can be gained in the time of growing. Some farmers also go so far as to start their sweet corn, cucumbers and a few other vegetables which they wish to obtain early in this way.

## Earth in the Stable.

Nothing will purify and keep a stable so free from odors as the free use of dry earth, and every one keeping horses or cattle will find it pays to keep a heap of it at hand, to be used daily. A few shovelfuls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning will render the air of the apartments pure and wholesome. The value of the season's manure pile may be largely increased by the free use of such absorbents. The strength of the gases and liquids absorbed is retained, and is the very essence of good manure.

## Sweet Clover.

Professor Alvord states the best time for cutting sweet clover to be when it is in full bloom. A few plants will scent a whole barnful, and thus give the requisite flavor to the hay without the cattle ever coming into contact with it as a food. Since all these flavors are caused by volatile oils, it may be that chemists can furnish the requisite oils without feeding anything specially to produce them.

## Things to Do and to Know.

This is the time for building hot beds. North America produces annually over 100,000,000 pounds of honey, worth \$15,000,000.

Chloride of lime in the runways of rats will both drive them away and serve as an excellent disinfectant.

Hang out manure for your orchard this cold weather. But don't put it close up to the trunks of trees. Put it two to three feet away.

FATTEN—That is a voracious pig. I gave him a palful of slop which he drank all up, and I picked him up and put him in the bucket and the blamed thing didn't fill it half full!

Iron is trying to revive the grange organization. It should never have been permitted to die out in any of the states. The south seems to be going ahead with it better than the north.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Proceedings of Yesterday. Special to Commercial Herald.

### SENATE.

Hon. Stephen Thrasher was sworn in as member, in place of Hon. J. D. Vertner, deceased.

Bills introduced: Act to provide for the relief of persons from forfeitures incurred under section 589 of the code.

Act to allow owners of land contiguous to existing stock law districts of Tipton, Union and Benton counties to have the same included in said district, passed; to amend charter of Brookhaven; to incorporate the Mississippi and Louisiana Bridge Company; to amend the act to incorporate the town of Oayka; to amend section 199 of the code in relation to the appointment of constitutional officers; the act to validate assessments of property heretofore made in the State was referred.

Act to amend an act to incorporate the board of levee commissioners was committed to a special committee.

Act to repeal act to prohibit the courtesy of free passes was made special order for Monday next.

Act to amend chapter 8 section 2 of the acts of 1882 in relation to foreign nurseries, passed.

Text of the Local Option Bill Passed by the House.

Special to the Commercial Herald.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 26.—The house after discussing the local option bill all day yesterday and to-day, finally passed it by a vote of 72 to 32. The discussion was a warm one, many members participating, but good feeling characterized the entire proceedings. Many claim that by the passage of the bill prohibition has gained little if anything; that if the bill becomes a law, saloonkeepers will not have as much trouble in procuring license, as under the present law. The bill is regarded more of a compromise measure than anything else, and it is hoped it will for a time settle the prohibition question. The main feature of the bill, as amended is that on a petition of one tenth of the voters of any county in the State to the board of supervisors of such county, they are to order an election. The election can be held once every two years, and if it is carried against whisky, the question is settled for that period of time. If it is carried for whisky, then applicants for license must present a petition to the board of supervisors. If in a supervisor's district, or to the municipal authorities, if in an incorporated town or city, signed by twenty-five free holders, stating that the applicant is a suitable person to receive such license. The petition must be placed on file for thirty days, and if in that time a petition of the majority of the supervisors district or incorporated town is filed against him, the license shall not be issued. The latter feature very materially changes the present law, as under it prohibitionists will have to get up a petition of a majority of the voters, when now it is made the saloonist's duty to do so.

### A Desperate Hand-to-Hand Encounter With a Burglar.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Robt. Smith, cashier of the First National Bank, at Palmyra, at an early hour yesterday morning had a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with a burglar. About 2 o'clock he heard an unusual noise in the rear of his house, and arising from his bed started to investigate. He had passed through the dining-room door, when he was struck over the head, was dazed for a second only, and grappled with his assailant. A long and severe struggle in the dark followed. The dining table was overturned, furniture broken and crockery smashed, but Mr. Smith finally got the better of his antagonist, and with the aid of a servant bound him hand and foot. The neighbors were then aroused and the man was locked up. He wore a black mask and had a full set of burglar's tools. He said his name was Frank C. Moore, and he lived in Albany. It is supposed his intention was to overpower Cashier Smith and compel him to give up the keys to the bank and disclose the combination of the safe. In his pocket was found a bottle of chloroform. Moore appears to be a desperate fellow, but Mr. Smith's superior strength was too much for him.

### The Chess Contest at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Col. Hamilton, chairman of the committee, announced that the match would begin at one o'clock, and asked for quiet. Steinitz had his seat with his back to the light, coming in from the Baronne street window, and played with the whites. He looked in the best of humor, and when one o'clock came, after the announcement of Col. Hamilton, he dashed off with a pawn to king's fourth. It was evident they wished to make time for the second hour, for Steinitz sent out his king knight to bishop's third, and immediately Zukertort answered with knight to queen bishop's third. Steinitz pushed out his bishop to queen knight's fifth, Zukertort, without delay, placed his knight to king's bishop's third. Steinitz then castled. The play, up to this time, had been very rapid, and each player seemed to be willing to develop his game early in the action. The game ended in a draw. Time of play: Steinitz fifty-eight minutes, Zukertort twenty-three minutes.

### Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co. report business failures for the past week as follows: United States 214; Canada 34, total 248, against 286 last week, and 275 the week previous. More than half of the failures occurred west and south.

## A MURDERER HANGED.

History of the Crime for Which He was Executed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Wartena the murderer of Dreger, was hanged here to-day.

The crime for which Wartena was hanged was committed on the 29th of October, 1884. Wartena came to this country from Holland a few years ago, and located near French landing, on Kankakee river. He procured food for himself, wife and four children by fishing and doing odd jobs for neighbors. One of these neighbors was Jno. Dreger, who owned a small farm and some cattle. Dreger lost his wife, but kept his house in the same condition as during his wife's life. He and assisted Wartena and sometimes boarded with him. On the 29th of October, 1884, one Brainard found the body of a man floating in the river. He immediately procured assistance and the body was taken from the river. Two iron pump-heads were found tied to the body, but they were not of sufficient weight to prevent the body, when decomposition set in, from rising, or the crime might have forever remained in mystery. Wartena persuaded Dreger to go to the river with him for fish. While there he watched his opportunity and felled Dreger to the earth with a blow with the butt end of a gun. The gun was broken by force of the blow in such manner as to leave a long sharp point extending from the breech, and with that a deep hole in the neck was made. The iron pump heads were then securely fastened to the body, and it was thrown into the river. Wartena, immediately after the murder, took possession of all of Dreger's property, even to his deceased wife's clothing, and claimed that he had bought all the property for \$375, paying for it with a check, which he had received from the old country, and that Dreger had returned to the old country. Immediately after the discovery and identification of the body of Wartena he was arrested, and on November 4, 1884, he made a complete confession, and gave as a reason that he was poor and that his family were destitute, and that he desired to get food for them.

At the January term of the Jasper circuit court he entered a plea of guilty and Judge Ward assessed the punishment at death, but upon appeal the supreme court reversed the case on the ground that the judge should have called a jury to determine the punishment. At the October term, 1885, he filed a plea of insanity, but the jury found him to be of sound mind and guilty of murder in the first degree, and assessed his punishment at death.

### Edison Wants the Patent Office Abolished.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Mr. Edison, the well known inventor, spent a day here on his way to Florida with his bride. To one of his many callers, he spoke of the recent telephone decision in Indiana, saying if that doctrine is to be followed, the patent office might as well be shut up, as inventors will not produce patents if they cannot be backed by capital. Such a decision is fatal to patents and progress. It has proved so in England, where parliament not only fixed the rate, but provided for the purchase of electric light plants by municipalities at their value, without any consideration of the good will. The consequence is that the development of electric light in England has been stopped. It would be hopeless to attempt to raise capital for an invention if the legislatures fixed compensation for the use of the patent. I understand a patentright to be a compact between the whole people of the United States and the inventor, that if he will produce something new and useful they will give him a monopoly of it for seventeen years, and others that they are to have it for all time. I believe that the Indiana law will be pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States.

### A Lady Blown From a Train During a Heavy Storm.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—One of the heaviest gales of the season set in last night and continued to-day. The wind reached fifty-seven miles an hour. At ten o'clock it moderated to forty an hour. The temperature is four above zero. About nine o'clock last night, while the wind was blowing a strong gale, a lady, said to be the sister of the late ex-Governor Seymour, was blown from the Lake Shore train, between Erie and Dunkirk. She attempted to pass from the dining car to the sleeper with her husband, and had no sooner stepped upon the platform than she was carried swiftly off the train. The train was backed nearly a mile before they found the lady, who had escaped death, but received a deep gash over her left temple.

### An Elopement Lawyer Arrested on Charges of Embezzlement, etc.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 26.—A lawyer named Wm. Makepeace, from Dunlap, Iowa, together with a woman and two children, was arrested in this city to-day. The charges against him are embezzlement, stealing a team of horses and carrying off mortgages on property. Makepeace was a collection lawyer at Dunlap and became enamored of a young lady from Des Moines named Katie Vogel, whom he married, having previously procured a divorce from his wife. He took his new wife to Denison, Ia., left her, returned to Dunlap and eloped with Mrs. Donaldson. In doing so he appropriated a team of horses and carried off his mortgaged property, besides leaving several claims of clients in an unsettled condition. He went back this evening without a requisition, accompanied by the woman and children.

SENATOR SAWYER, of Wisconsin, has adopted a sawing as his coat of arms.

## A FURIOUS STORM.

Passes Over New York, Unroofing Houses, Prostrating Telegraph Wire and Cutting Various Strange Capers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Folks who happened to meet the wind yesterday, when it was humping itself for the eighty-fourth mile mark, felt as if they had run up against a brick wall. It swept along and across the streets and avenues in fierce gusts, hurling showers of dust and gravel in the faces of pedestrians. It whisked hats off of heads and blew them under the wheels of vehicles to be crushed or cut to pieces. It propelled the east-bound cross-town cars with such swiftness that drivers could stop them only by a vigorous application of the brakes. It pinned the drivers of the west-bound cars against the doors. It smashed glass in the car windows, unhinged signs and shutters, snapped off poles, ferryboats were driven out of their courses and the light spars of vessels in the harbor were broken. Unretarded across the desert of the City Hall park the gale madly cavorted and made existence very lively for people who passed the corner of Park Row and Frankfort streets. So fierce was the gale there, that pedestrians had to walk at an angle of 45 degrees to keep from being blown down. A woman was slammed against a telegraph pole in front of the French hotel and clung to it until a policeman rescued her. So immense a quantity of water was blown out of the harbor that at high tide the river had the appearance they have when the tide is unusually low at low water mark. At 8:30 o'clock last evening the surface of the rivers was 10, 15 and 20 feet from the top of the piers, and the bridges at the ferries ran down at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. The telegraph, telephone and electric light wires were blown down in all parts of the city. Repairing the wires was rendered impossible as the line-men were unable to stand upon the cross arms of the poles. Adventurous people who crossed the Brooklyn bridge on foot, wished they had not. When they got about half-way over they were seen clinging desperately to the iron fence to keep themselves from involuntarily following Odium. The bridge itself was transformed into a huge Aeolian harp. The signal service observer had been inclined to think the gale would go down with the sun, but it kept up the liveliest sort of way, and at midnight seemed to be fiercer than ever. This was because the air was sharper by several degrees than it was at sundown, the mercury ranging thirteen degrees. The signal service man said then the greatest force of the blizzard had been exerted.

The maximum velocity of the wind at Boston was fifty-one miles, which is just little more than half as hard as it blew here. The only place that showed the wind record higher than this proud metropolis, was Mount Washington, where it blew one hundred and thirty miles. Another cold wave is hatching in the northwest to descend upon us.

10 a.m.—So far as comfort is concerned to-day it is far worse than yesterday. The thermometer has fallen to 7 degrees above zero, and the wind is still blowing a gale at from fifty-one to fifty-six miles an hour. But one sailing vessel has arrived here since night before last, and that required the assistance of two tugs. The bay is deserted, and no steamers have arrived, although a number are reported off the coast unable to make New York harbor against the terrific gale, which is blowing. Telegraphic connection with the surrounding country is worse than yesterday. No wires are working to Boston or the east. A number of business houses have been unroofed in this city and Brooklyn, but about the only people injured have been unlucky pedestrians, who were blown against buildings.

### Gradual Resumption of Work in the Coke Regions.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The coke drawers at the Morgan foundry, White and Summit works, who struck yesterday for an advance of five cents per ton for drawing small ovens, returned to work this morning, the operators having conceded the increase. Several works are idle because of local grievances, but as steps are being taken to settle all the matters at present in dispute, a general resumption is expected in a few days. Operators have decided to release all the Hungarians now under arrest for riot, except the ring leaders.

### A Western Blizzard Strikes New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The western blizzard has reached New York. The mercury has fallen over twenty degrees in the past few hours, and the streets that were deluged by rain yesterday are covered with ice to-day. The wind is blowing a gale, and it is with the greatest difficulty that telegraphic connections can be maintained with the east, west or south. The sea in the bay is unusually huge, and it is feared that the gale will prove almost as disastrous to shipping as the great storm of January 9th last.

### A Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 26.—The dry goods store of Joseph Solomon, 236 East Division street, was burned this morning. Loss on stock \$15,000, fully insured. Loss on building \$3,000, also fully insured.

### Imports of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The imports of dry goods at this port during the past week were valued at \$3,801,578 and for the amount thrown on the market \$3,619,724.

## BIG BLACK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1886.

Editor Commercial Herald:

Dear Sir—I notice an editorial in a late issue of your paper, opposing a bill introduced in the Legislature, requiring the railroad crossing the Big Black to place draw in their bridges so as not to obstruct navigation. I introduced a bill for the same purpose recently. I did this because I supposed the members of the Legislature from Warren county favored the measure, wished it to be accomplished under the direction of the United States, rather than the State Government, in order to save expense to the latter.

The project, as heretofore adopted by Congress, was to improve the navigation of the stream between the mouth and Cox's Ferry one hundred and thirty miles above, at an estimated cost of \$32,000, and to maintain the improvement by small annual appropriations thereafter.

By the act of July 5th, 1884, \$5,000 was appropriated, and this has been nearly all expended. The engineer reports that the principal obstructions have been removed from the channel and the banks for 75½ miles from the mouth, and recommends that no further appropriations be made until draws are put in the bridges crossing it. It is no pet scheme of mine and I only introduced the bill mentioned, because I believed that it was the wish of our people that the work should be continued.

If it is not their wish, of course, I shall not press it further.

I will say, however, that it is very likely that a bill will pass during this session, requiring all artificial obstructions to be removed from all navigable streams in the United States.

I would be glad to receive any advice upon this subject. If it is the opinion of our people that such benefit as they might derive from the navigation of the river, would not compensate them for the cost of placing and maintaining draws in the county bridges, resolutions to that effect by the Mayor and Council and the Board of Supervisors would be timely.

Respectfully,

T. C. CATCHINGS.

### The Circuit Civil Court.

The March term of the circuit court for the transaction of criminal business solely, will begin to-morrow, lasting four weeks. The opening day of the term will be consumed in charging the grand jury to be empaneled, and the calling of the docket and setting of cases for trial. The personnel of the grand jury selected by the board of supervisors at its last sitting is good in every particular. That of the two petit juries selected by Sheriff Worrel to sit during the first week of the term, is equally good. The community at large owe thanks to the board and the sheriff for the selections made by them, and at the close of their respective duties, it is to be wished that the two sets of juries have so acted as to be entitled to the same thanks. The criminal docket is quite large. Should the grand jury return many true bills it will become entirely too large, unless the State forces trials and in this way cuts it down. Much is expected of the judge, the district attorney, the grand and petit juries this term. A number of murder cases are on the docket. They have been on it a long while, and a trial of them should be had, and justice meted out in each case. The jail is packed like sardines with prisoners, who are held for trial. The first duty of the grand jury is to take up the jail docket, investigate each case, and return or ignore bills as each case demands. It may be, in order to dispose of the great number of capital cases, and other serious felonies, that the four weeks of the term is not time enough; if so, then let a special term be called to commence immediately after the close of the general term. The appeal cases alone, if properly tried, would consume two of the four weeks. The murder cases will require at least three weeks. The felony cases of lesser grade are so numerous that it will take at least two weeks to dispose of them by trial. To continue them will take not two minutes. We want trials, not continuances. An era of reform is demanded by the people. They demand it of the judge, the district attorney, the court officers, and the grand and petit juries. Their demand will be heeded. A discharge of duty all along the line is in order. Should our court try and the juries convict in proper cases the people will be satisfied, contra wise, not, and their grumblings will continue, and louder they'll grow. The violators of the law may say that all this is wrong—but naturally they are kickers.

### A Receiver Appointed for a Texas Bank.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 23.—The Houston Savings Bank closed its doors this morning. Some of the bank's heaviest depositors withdrew their funds yesterday afternoon, and late in the day asked that a receiver for the bank be appointed. D. F. Smith was appointed receiver this morning and the affairs of the bank are now in his hands. Total amount of money deposited with the bank is \$250,000. Its failure is due to the heavy run upon it when the Houston City bank failed.

### A Nomination to Be Adversely Reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the judiciary committee of the senate has voted to report adversely upon the nomination of Zachery Montgomery, of California, as assistant district attorney-general for the interior department. The grounds of the committee's objections are said to be sentiments entertained by the nominee with respect to the public school system, which sentiments were publicly expressed in a pamphlet issued by him several years ago.